



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

---

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1942,

BY

G. M. D. S. B. LOBBAN,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

CHIEF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE OFFICER,

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AND CHIEF VENEREAL

DISEASES OFFICER.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28968128>

## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1942.

---

Chairman Alderman W. HARTLEY.

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor HEATON.

Alderman BATTERSBY,	Councillor ELLIOTT,
„ EVANS,	„ Mrs. GOODALL,
„ HILL,	„ HARDMAN,
„ WHITEHEAD (O. L. W.)	„ JONES,
Councillor ASPINALL,	„ S. LORD,
„ Mrs. BOTTOMLEY,	„ MILBURN,
„ CLAPHAM,	„ RILEY,
„ CRAWSHAW,	„ SMITH (F.),
„ DUCKWORTH,	„ Mrs. TAYLOR,

---

*Meetings.—The Monday in each month immediately preceding the  
16th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

TITHEBARN STREET,

BURY.

November, 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee, Bury County Borough.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1942 on the health of the inhabitants and on the sanitary conditions of Bury County Borough.

As in other war years this is an abbreviated report. As before, records, statistics, and other important data relating to Public Health have again been placed in safe keeping for later inclusion in a full Report after the termination of hostilities.

#### BIRTH RATE.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in Bury for the year 1942 was 54,020. This is much less than the census population of 56,182 taken in 1931.

The birth rate based on the estimated population was 15.90 for 1,000 population. Since rates such as birth rates are based on the population and are raised when the population is estimated at a low figure, a truer perspective is obtained when numbers such as numbers of births, deaths, etc., are contrasted and not rates compared.

The total number of births in 1942 was 859, and this is the highest number of births registered in one year since 1923, when the number of births was 866.

The number of births registered in 1940 and 1941 were 723 and 753 respectively.

#### DEATH RATE.

The death rate for 1942 was 13.83 per 1,000 population. In the year there were 747 deaths, and this is the lowest number ever recorded for this town, with the exception of the number 729 deaths in 1926. The total number of deaths in 1942, 747, is 128 less than the average yearly total of deaths for the period 1937—41.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

This rate was 68 per 1,000 births; the same rate as in 1941.

Fifty-eight children died in 1942 under the age of one year. This is 14 less than the next highest number, 62 in 1931, 22 more than the lowest number ever recorded, 36 in 1939, and a little more than half the number, 102, who died in 1920.

A table will be found in the main part of the Report. This table is worth studying, since it indicates the fall of infantile mortality during the last twenty-five years.

Fifty years ago 257 infants died under one year of age in this Borough.

#### CANCER DEATH RATE.

One hundred and three persons died of cancer in 1942, which is 34 less than the number of cancer deaths in 1911. The average annual



number of deaths from this disease during the last twenty-five years was 92. Deaths from cancer now regularly follow deaths from heart disease, which year after year is at the top of the list in killing diseases, cancer being second. Forty years ago the average annual number of deaths from cancer was 40. As diagnostic methods have improved since then, and the population over the age of fifty years, which cancer affects mostly has now increased, no doubt these two factors have some bearing on the increased number of cancer cases found to-day.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year under review 77 cases of scarlet fever were notified to the Public Health Department. 54 of the cases were sent to hospital. More than one-half of the cases recorded were between the ages of 5 years and 9 years, and the disease in the main was of the mild type.

Fifty-three cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, and all but two were admitted for hospital treatment. One case died. The fatal case had not been immunised against the disease.

Diphtheria is a disease which chiefly attacks those between the ages of 5 years and 15 years, and up to the end of 1942, 3,256 Bury school children have been immunised against the disease. The number of children immunised under the age of five years was 1,199 at the end of 1942. This is about two-fifths of the children between 1 year and 5 years. Fifteen cases of diphtheria were notified in 1942 as occurring in the age group under five years. Since immunisation is simple, safe and free and gives almost certain protection against death from diphtheria, mothers should avail themselves of the opportunity in having their children protected. All children between 1 and 5 years should be immunised. The best time is soon after the first birthday. Even the best cared-for child may get diphtheria. It is not due to dirt or drains. The disease attacks most strongly from October to March, and it is particularly fatal to children under five. If three out of every four children between the ages of one and fifteen years were immunised, the disease would be practically wiped out. Our experience in Bury has proved the efficacy of immunisation. Before immunisation was introduced in this town there were in some years over 200 cases, and over thirty deaths from this disease. By the end of 1939 over one-tenth (759) of the school population of this Borough had been immunised. Fifty-six cases of diphtheria in school children were notified in that year, and there were two deaths, both in children of school age who were not immunised. When the number (2,613) of school children immunised had reached in 1941 over one-third of the school population it was then felt that, with a campaign amongst mothers urging them to have their children under five immunised, the elimination of diphtheria would begin if nearly all mothers accepted. Unfortunately this was not the case, since three-fifths of the under fives had not been immunised at the end of the year under review. In 1941 there were fifteen children between the ages of 5 years and 15 years who contracted diphtheria. Fortunately there were no deaths. It is impossible to tell how many ill effects, which may last a lifetime, and which could be avoided by immunisation, have been left in the cases which suffered from the disease. The moral is plain. Mothers who desire to protect their children against such a deadly disease should do soon after the child's first birthday.

Of the other infectious diseases notified in the Borough in 1942, there were 75 cases of pneumonia, with 35 deaths from this cause, as against 137 cases in 1941 with 40 deaths, and 139 cases in 1940 with 56 deaths. There was an epidemic of measles in 1943, no less than 672 cases were notified. There were no deaths from this disease. The epidemic of whooping cough in 1941, when there were 606 notifications, was not repeated in 1942, when only ten notifications were received. No deaths occurred from whooping cough in 1942. One death was due to puerperal pyrexia out of seven notified cases, and this was the only fatal case from infectious disease apart from the one diphtheria death in the whole year.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in the year under review. This is the lowest number of cases ever notified in an annual period in the Borough.

The social, domestic and occupational changes brought about by the war has not increased the incidence of the disease. In 1940, 31 cases, and in 1941, 30 cases were notified. In 1942 no less than 105 cases were brought to the notice of this department. In every war-time period an increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is expected. This expectation has not been fulfilled in this area so far in the present war. More attention is now given to the welfare of workers in war industries than in previous war periods. Many more young people are in the Forces, and leading a healthy life out of doors. The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis in Bury in 1942 was 0.39 per 1,000 population. Twenty-one persons died from this disease during the year, and this is the lowest number of deaths in any year in the borough.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total number of attendances at the Welfare Clinics in the town during 1942 was 14,718, as against 13,743 attendances in 1941.

No less than 697 expectant mothers made 2,309 visits to the Ante-Natal Clinics in the borough for examination and advice.

The Municipal Midwives attended 329 cases of confinement, the highest number they have attended in any one year, or 68 cases more than in 1941.

In addition the midwives made a total of 8,172 lying-in and other visits to mothers.

A War-time Nursery for 40 places for children of women war workers was opened in Maxwell Street in September, 1942, and has proved a boon to mothers who wished to help in war industry, and who may at first have felt qualms about letting their children out of their care.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SECTION.

In the systematic inspections of the town concerning sanitary circumstances in general, and in the supervision of offensive trades, inspections of houses, farms and dairies, shops and premises used for the preparation and sale of food, meat inspections, and the taking of samples of food and drugs, the Sanitary Inspectors made a total of over 18,000 visits during the year. The Sanitary Inspectors' duties are full of variety and extend far in range, and your officials have shown, as always, tact, patience and courtesy in carrying out their work.

Over 200 houses were made fit by informal action. Very few cases of overcrowded houses occurred during the year, at the end of which there were ten cases only. This is a reflection on the thoroughness with which previous cases of overcrowding were dealt with and the subsequent close surveillance by the Inspectors. There is always a tendency to overcrowd houses in war-time in some areas.

No less than 1,200 visits were made to cowsheds, dairies, and milk shops, and over 1,500 visits were made to food preparing premises and shops, general food shops, meat shops and bakehouses. As before your Inspectors examined throughout the year all the meat at the Public Abattoirs which serves a population of 184,000.



## SUMMARY.

Bearing in mind the fact that 1942 was the third full year of war, and mindful of the stresses and strains to which the inhabitants of this town have been subjected, we can regard the health of the people and the sanitary conditions as having been exceptionally good under the circumstances.

The total number of births in the year was the highest since 1923. The number of deaths was the lowest ever registered with the exception of the record low number for the town registered in 1926.

Infantile mortality was low, and at the end of the year more than half the Bury school children had been immunised against diphtheria. Deaths from infectious diseases, apart from those due to pneumonia, constituted the lowest number ever recorded.

The lowest numbers of cases and of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in the borough's history were notified.

Welfare Clinics were well attended, and the Municipal Midwives attended more cases in one year than they have ever attended before. Many visits to cases were made in trying circumstances owing to the black-out. The Sanitary Inspectors carried out their duties with tact, patience and undiminished zeal despite the many and sometimes irritating war-time enforcements affecting nearly all the matters they had to deal with.

## STAFF.

It was at times difficult to keep the whole organisation of the Public Health Department running smoothly and without a hitch, since there were so many changes in the staff.

At present there are two whole-time Assistant Medical Officers and three whole-time clerks of the Health Department in the Forces. During the year the temporary staff despite changes, often at short notice, carried out the work in the department very well.

The death of Alderman Hartley during the year was a big blow to the Committee. He was the Chairman of the Public Health Committee from November, 1935, until his death on the 4th October, 1942.

Ever active in promoting the welfare of the town, he gave unstintingly of his time in the cause of Public Health. He was an able and wise councillor, and his sense of public duty was pre-eminent. His loss was greatly deplored throughout the town.

I wish to give my best thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the support you have given me during the year.

I am grateful for the help I received from general practitioners, who have, as always, worked in harmony with me and given me unfailing assistance despite their depleted numbers and overwork.

To all officials and to the members of my staff, I am sincerely grateful for their ready cooperation and willing help they have afforded during the year which has shown so many very satisfactory results in the Public Health field.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

## THE DECLINE IN A FACTOR FOR SECURITY IN THE FUTURE.

As stated in this Annual Report, the birth rate in 1942 was 15.90 per 1,000 population, which is a rate representing a total of 859 registered births.

Since the population of Bury has not varied very much over the last fifty or sixty years, it is of interest to contrast the number of births in the year under review with the numbers of births in other years. Still of more serious import is to give careful thought to the most significant feature in the history of this town—that is the decline in the annual number of births during recent decades.

The highest number of births recorded in this Borough was 1,888 in 1887. In the succeeding years the numbers of births diminished in progressive and almost regular steps.

About the time of extreme trade depression in the town, in 1890 and 1891, the annual number of births was approximately 200 less than in 1887.

Trade revival in the town in 1896 and 1897, when it was said to be difficult to find an empty house in the borough, brought no increase of births in its train, since immediately following, the number of children born in one year decreased still further and was 200 births a year less than in the trade depression and post-trade depression years.

This downward trend continued unchecked, and in the next decade the average annual number of births was again reduced by about 200. In the following decade this was repeated, another average of about 200 less births per annum was found when compared with the average number a year in the previous decade. This brings us to more recent times.

Since 1917 onwards, including a short and sharp increase, which proved transitory, in 1920 and 1921, when there was an average annual number of 1,000 births, and the abrupt rise in 1942 (859 births), the average number of births has been round about 800. The smallest number of births registered in the borough was 710 in 1935.

The pre-war period 1912-1914 (average number of births 1,200 per annum) showed a 60 per cent. excess over the average number, 750 births a year, in the comparable period 1937-1939.

The war years 1915, 1916, and 1917 examined in more detail recorded 1,026, 900 and 776 registered births respectively, and exceeded the corresponding war years 1940, 1941, and 1942 with 723, 753, and 859 births by over 15 per cent.

No doubt on the cessation of the present hostilities and with the readjustment of family life another increase such as was witnessed in 1920 and 1921 will take place, and perhaps will make another replenishment which may prove just as transitory.

So much for figures.

Much has been written about the falling birth rate during the last fifty years, but apparently nothing much has been done to check it, and this will be the first problem to attack on return to normality, as it is a matter above all else in importance if we are to survive at all.

Honest and sincere endeavours will have to be made to break the vicious chain of circumstances whereby a nation is prevented from expanding. In these days an increase in the population in this country depends more or less directly upon the creating of new people, although this was not entirely true fifty years ago, when infantile mortality was comparatively heavy. The continuance of new life depends upon a country's power of supporting and caring for new generations, and herein is the key of the solution to the problem.

What has this country to offer by way of inducement to married people to bring up larger families?



Obviously, a plentiful supply of good sound nutritious food, and of clothing, is of paramount importance. If prices are exorbitant and artificially inflated by rings or combines, so much the worse for the country.

The age old problem of housing will have to be viewed in a more spacious manner, and tackled in a more vigorous fashion. So far, successive Governments have nibbled all round the edge of the problem.

Shoddy materials for future building may be forbidden, and an age limit may yet be set on houses. This is apart from well-planned and healthy sites which are equally necessary.

In the past, on some occasions, either rents of houses for wage earners have been too high, or conversely the wage earner did not earn enough money to pay the rent for a decent house. By a decent house is meant one soundly built of good materials, well planned, set in healthy surroundings, and fit to bring a family up in, in comfort and happiness.

Then there is the vexed question of finding employment for all who are able to work, the satisfactory reflex being the abolishment of long and pathetic queues of the unemployed. The average man would rather retain his self-respect and be in regular work, earning his money, than have the State to do nearly everything for him.

Taxation which touches nearly everything to-day will no doubt be relaxed to some extent after the war. As well as tax reliefs to other classes, the heavy taxation which has pressed so heavily on the middle classes, almost to their extinction, should be eased. The middle classes are usually voiceless and unionless, and almost defenceless. They have a right to live. It appears that they will bear almost any burden and put up with almost any imposition without complaining.

The problem of the non-increasing population in every class has been with us for many years and has reached a critical point now.

It is predicted by statisticians that, in a few generations, there will be so few young people in this country, that we will have to import some, otherwise we will sink to a fifth rate nation with a preponderance of ageing people.

Recently, as in the past, many remedies have been suggested to solve the problem. Heavier taxation of the single; less employment of women in remunerative jobs which make them independent; larger pay packets for married men workers; awards of grants to married women for each child born; mass emigration of young people to other parts of the Empire to keep our race going; and improvement in the training and knowledge of obstetrics in our medical men, and a host of other measures have all had their advocates.

Heavier taxation of the single may make life so uncomfortable for them that marriage may be entered into as a refuge, but this has not had the anticipated effect of increasing the population to any great extent when tried in other countries, nor of making for happy marriages. Since there is good evidence that there will be a surplus of women over men in this country for some time, many women through force of circumstances will have to earn their living. A married worker will be awarded a pay packet the contents of which will be proportionate to his skill or the demand for his labour. The awarding of grants to married women for each child born would not be welcomed by many married women, who look upon their husbands as the providers of money. Mass emigration of our young people to the Empire would perhaps help to exploit the vast and yet untapped wealth there and allow them of a fuller life, but this would leave this country worse off still, as far as an increase of the population was concerned. Mass emigration of our young population to parts of the Empire overseas might have the effect of preserving our race, but would be catastrophic for this country, and a confession of failure to provide and care for new generations here.

How an ordinary married woman can judge whether a doctor is better trained in, and has more knowledge of, obstetrics, is beyond comprehension. Even if she were of the opinion that the doctor is now better trained and possesses more knowledge, it is doubtful whether that would be sufficient inducement to produce more children.

Amidst the welter of remedies, and whichever way one looks at the problem, the fact remains that finance and vested interests have had too great control over our lives in the past.

Give people decent houses to live in at reasonable rents, with good, but not expensive furnishings and fittings, and set in decent surroundings, a good supply of nutritious and sufficiently varied food, and of clothing free from inflated prices created by rings and combines, good wages, a reasonable guarantee of employment, and a certain amount of leisure and amusement, and then it might be thought worth while to bring up larger families.

Before these material changes can come about a complete change in the heart and spirit and, therefore, in outlook must first take place.

The number of old people has risen in recent decades, and there will be relatively few younger people to work and provide for the maintenance of the old. This may be viewed with uneasiness by many and despondency by some. It may be the mark of the age in which we live that security is the password. No plan for security is workable for long where a populace is steadily ageing and there are few young people. There is no doubt that the volitional restriction of families is tied up with adverse conditions.

## THE IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH AND DECLINE IN MORTALITY IN AN ENGLISH TOWN DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

During the last half-century public health has greatly improved in this Borough.

There is nothing more clear and unmistakeable than the gain in health of the population and in the progressive decrease in the annual number of deaths in the last fifty years. This period has been chosen since some appreciable time must elapse before the full force and value of improved conditions of life are determined.

The first Public Health Act came into being in 1848, but that Act contained largely experimental provisions, most put forward in a tentative fashion, and was rushed through Parliament to deal with the then urgent problem of a cholera epidemic. Other Public Health Acts followed until the epoch-making Public Health Act of 1875. This Act was more comprehensive and more stringent than its predecessors, and it still forms the basis of the Public Health system, although it has been largely repealed and re-enacted, with modifications, in the Public Health Act of 1936.

The effects of an Act take time to be apparent, so starting from the year 1893 we can observe to some extent what public health measures have accomplished in fifty years' time.

In that time the average life has been lengthened by twelve years and the standard of health has been raised. There has been a great saving in young lives, and the years of life saved are being lived chiefly at between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five, when, economically and socially, they have the highest value.

As fair samples by which the returns in life and health from the money, time and labour spent upon public health can be measured, one can take the decennium 1893-1902 and compare it with the ten year period 1933-42.

The average annual number of deaths registered in this town in the first period numbered 1,119, over one-third occurred in children under five years of age. In the second period the average annual number of deaths was 852, and only one-thirteenth of this number was composed of deaths of children under five.

This improvement cannot be said to be due to a succession of seasons favourable to health in the recent decennium or to causes unconnected with the improvement in sanitary conditions.

It was no mere casual coincidence that the decline in mortality increased as public health measures came more and more into operation.

There is little doubt that the saving of life was the direct product of the time, labour and money spent in sanitary improvements, and in the extension of the Public Health Services.

The population of this town has not altered very much in size since the beginning of the fifty years period, so that in contrasting the two decennium the population remains as stable a common factor as is possible.

Had the number of deaths remained in the second period at the same level as in the first, 2,490 persons would have died in 1933-42, who, as it was survived, and this is allowing for the comparatively high number of births and for the high mortality under five in the 1893-1902 decennium.



In the 1933-42 ten year period fifty per cent. of the population lived to ages over 65 years, as compared with twenty-six per cent. who lived over 65 years in 1893-1902. Only eight per cent. of the population under five died in the first period, in contrast to twenty-six per cent. of the population who died under the age of five in the second.

At a very modest and conservative estimate, assuming that for every case of fatal illness four or five cases end in recovery, there would be approximately 10,680 fewer cases of non-fatal illnesses, and 2,490 less deaths in 1933-43 than would have been the case had the population been under the conditions that existed in 1893-1902.

This is in comparing the two decennia, one at the beginning and the other at the end of the fifty-year period. In contrasting the other ten year periods it has been found that there was a manifest tendency to progressive increases in lives saved and in avoidances of attacks of non-fatal illnesses.

Not so many years before the introduction of the 1875 Public Health Act there was little or no drainage, or worse, dangerous drainage; water supply was often polluted, and decomposing refuse was abundant and widespread. Small-pox, typhus, and typhoid fever were common. People lived in dark insanitary and ill-ventilated habitations. There were long hours for men, women and children in ill-ventilated and filthy factories. Uncontrolled offensive trades spread their malodorous fumes over the scene.

The work of cleaning up what to-day would be considered intolerable conditions required the labour of a Hercules.

Slowly and steadily the gigantic task of improving living conditions has been carried out, and will still be carried out, but with increased tempo in the future.

The promotion of public health is a vital concern which affects everyone. From earliest times mankind has never been without the instinct of self-preservation or of the impulses of life interest and life protection.

Whatever the future may hold in store in that public health work may expand and embrace all activities which include the curing of disease, it will be pre-eminently of a preventive nature. The whole work may be carried out in a communal or regional way rather than by separate and sometimes overlapping bodies:

A great proportion of the total sickness and mortality before old age is entirely preventable. The increased application of our present knowledge through public health administration now appears to be the most important factor of the times. Sound health is the greatest national and personal asset, and centuries have taught us that public ill-health and high mortality are costly and often disastrous. Within limits, a population can determine its own death rate and amount of sickness.

# SECTION 1.

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1942.

Area in Acres ... ..	7,434
Resident Population (Census 1931) ... ..	56,182
Rateable Value ... ..	£386,939
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£1,564

In the following summary, extracts from the vital statistics of the year are given:—

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Live Births... ..	467	392	859	15.90

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Still Births... ..	21	20	41	46.6

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Deaths ... ..	366	381	747	13.83

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

		Rate per 1,000 total births
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1	1.1
Other Puerperal causes ... ..	2	2.2

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, 39.2.

Infantile Mortality Rate ... .. 68 per 1,000 births.

Tuberculosis (all forms), Death Rate... 0.46 per 1,000 population

Cancer Death Rate ... .. 1.91 „ „

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	68
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births..	64
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	125

**Births.**—The birth rate for 1942—15.90 per 1,000—is the highest since 1922. The total number of births recorded during the year was 859. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1942 was 15.8 per 1,000 population.

**Deaths.**—The death rate per 1,000 of the population for 1942 was 13.83. There were altogether a total of 1,106 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 417 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 689, to which must be added 58 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 747.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-five years:—

Year.	Number of deaths below one year of age.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1918	80	110
1919	68	92
1920	102	91
1921	93	85
1922	78	82
Average for 5 years...	—	—82
1923	88	101
1924	63	71
1925	63	80
1926	62	76
1927	62	79
Average for 5 years...	—	—81
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
1930	51	69
1931	48	71
1932	62	85
Average for 5 years...	—	—79
1933	40	53
1934	62	84
1935	47	66
1936	47	56
1937	43	55
Average for 5 years...	—	—63
1938	51	67
1939	36	50
1940	47	65
1941	55	68
1942	58	68
Average for 5 years...	—	—64

It will be seen from the above table that there is a progressive reduction of the Infantile Mortality Rate during the last twenty-five years, when five year periods are considered.



# Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1942.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes Certified ... ..	740	57	2	5	9	9	59	228	371	656.
Uncertified ... ..	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	21	...	...	...	...	4	8	8	1	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	9
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
Influenza ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	1
Measles ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute infectious Encephalitis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and (M)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4
Oesophagus (M), Uterus (F)	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	13
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	35	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	20	17
Cancer of Breast ... ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	4
Cancer of all other sites ... ..	41	...	...	1	...	...	1	19	20	55
Diabetes ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	16
Intracranial Vascular Lesions ...	96	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	62	64
Heart Disease ... ..	185	1	...	...	...	...	10	51	123	154
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	9
Bronchitis ... ..	63	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	42	8
Pneumonia ... ..	35	10	...	...	1	1	4	9	10	42
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	4
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7
Diarrhoea under 2 years ... ..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Digestive Diseases...	20	1	1	...	1	1	...	12	4	26
Nephritis ... ..	28	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	10	28
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Premature Birth ... ..	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury and Infantile Disease ...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Suicide ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	3
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
Other Violent Causes ... ..	22	4	...	1	2	1	3	2	9	36
All Other Causes ... ..	75	2	...	3	2	1	5	18	44	88
	747	58	2	5	9	9	59	231	374	656

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1942.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Total Live and Still Births)		
			Year 1942	Average 5 years 1937-41			Puerp'l Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
ENGLAND & WALES	15.8	11.6	49	53	*	*	0.42	1.59	2.01
126 GREAT TOWNS.	17.3	13.3	59	60	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	19.6	14.3	68	78	0.9	0.17	2.5	3.4	5.9
Blackburn	14.3	14.9	63	64	0.58	0.09		3.13	3.13
Bolton	16.3	14.0	65	61	0.59	0.09		1.11	1.11
Burnley	14.0	15.3	61	71	0.75	0.20	0.86	1.72	2.58
BURY	15.9	13.83	68	61	0.39	0.07	1.1	2.2	3.3
Halifax	15.8	14.6	56	58	0.53	0.17	2.0	1.33	3.33
Huddersfield	14.23	14.26	85	71	0.42	0.12	0.55	2.21	2.76
Manchester	17.07	14.72	64	72	0.98	0.13	0.65	1.68	2.33
Oldham	14.93	14.99	64	63	0.45	0.08	0.56	1.68	2.24
Rochdale	15.3	15.4	71	65	0.53	0.06	0.76	3.03	3.79
Salford	18.4	14.5	77	80	0.9	0.2	0.7	2.0	2.7
St. Helens	17.7	10.6	64.7	77.3	0.58	0.15	2.69	1.62	4.31
Stockport	16.59	12.96	67.35	63.7	0.55	0.11	0.90	3.15	4.05
Warrington	18.4	11.9	70	71	0.71	0.07	0.68	1.37	2.05
Wigan	18.38	12.95	62	86	0.66	0.14	3.27	2.61	5.88

\* Not Available.

## SECTION 2.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

---

**Laboratory Facilities.**—These are provided at the following:

Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury Infirmary.

The Broadfield Clinical Laboratory, Rochdale.

The examinations carried out at these laboratories are Wasserman reaction tests, biological tests, examination of water, etc.

At the Bury Venereal Diseases Clinic, laboratory facilities are provided, so that many specimens of infective organisms, etc., are examined there.

Chemical investigations are made in the cases of milk and foodstuffs by the Borough Analyst, Mr. T. R. Hodgson.

#### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) For Infectious Cases.—There are two motor ambulances owned by the Bury Joint Hospital Board for the transport of cases of infectious disease and tuberculosis.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Bury Corporation provides four motor ambulances for the removal of accident cases and cases of illnesses requiring hospital treatment.

**Nursing in the Home.**—Home Nursing is not provided directly by the Council, but is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institution for Nurses. An arrangement has been entered into whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one of the Association's Nurses visits and treats cases of certain infectious diseases.



## Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.

The following is a list of hospitals used by inhabitants of Bury:—

Name and Situation.	Type.	No. of Available Beds.	Proportion of beds used by persons from Outside Bury Area.
<b>(a) Within the Borough:</b>			
Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury.	Isolation ...	96	Approx. 40%.
Bury Infirmary, Bury. (Voluntary).	General ...	159	Approx. 50%.
Jericho Hospital, Bury.	General ...	772	Approx. 54%.
<b>(b) Outside the Borough:</b>			
Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	70	72% by Lancashire County Council Cases.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	Smallpox ...	28	Cases admitted as required.

Number of beds for Maternity Cases at Bury Infirmary ... .. 11  
 " " " " " " Jericho Public Assistance .  
 Hospital... 24

In addition to the above, patients from Bury are admitted to Manchester institutions, principally: Manchester Royal Infirmary (General Medical and Surgical), Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital (Skin Cases), and St. Mary's Hospital (Maternity).

**Local Government Act, 1929.**—At the Jericho Hospital accommodation is available for the sick inhabitants of the area as before.

**Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.**—The arrangements in operation for the provision of medical assistance to those in poor circumstances remain unchanged. The Borough is divided into two areas for this service, and the Medical Officers in charge are Dr. H. Smith and Dr. E. Smalley.

**Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.**—The Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board, of which the Bury Council is a member, deals with the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Services.

## SECTION 3.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

---

To the Medical Officer of Health  
for the County Borough of Bury.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting in an abridged form my Report on the Sanitary Inspection of the Area for the year 1912 in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The various additional war-time duties enumerated in the Report for 1910 are still being carried out by this Section of the Department.

It is interesting to note that the Milk produced at farms in the district continues to be of the same good quality as in the pre-war period.

No changes in Staff occurred during the year.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—Eleven samples of well water have been taken during the year and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination; five samples of town's water have been examined and found satisfactory.

**SWIMMING BATHS.**—Twenty-one samples of water from the new Swimming Baths have been submitted for bacteriological examination and three samples for chemical analysis. The reports on the chemical analysis were satisfactory. The bacterial counts were generally high, but these showed some improvement on samples taken during the previous year.

**SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.**—There were 1,216 inspections in respect of drainage defects and reconstructions during the year. Fifteen new sinks were fitted in dwelling-houses.

**RIVERS POLLUTION, ETC.**—Ten visits were made in respect of pollution of water courses, one nuisance was reported and abated during the year.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**—During the year, a number of conversions were carried out voluntarily by owners of property. Thirteen sets of fittings (water closet pedestal and cistern) were provided by the Corporation, free of cost for this purpose. Thirteen additional closets were installed in dwelling-houses and 26 at factories; 9 waste water closets, 1 privy closet, and 3 trough closets were replaced with water closets.

**STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.**—One privy, three dry ash-pits, and three wall-bins were abolished and 25 portable dustbins installed during the year.

**VERMIN DISINFESTATION.**—Complaints were received in respect of 300 houses and 692 visits were made by Inspectors to inquire into and supervise disinfection. The work of spraying with liquid insecticide is carried out by the Corporation free of cost to owners and occupiers of dwelling-houses affected with vermin.

## Corporation Estate Houses.

Number of Council houses found to be infested with vermin... ..	13
„ „ „ disinested ... ..	10

This work is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department by the same methods reported on in previous Annual Reports.

**HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**—There are six Registered Houses in the Borough providing accommodation for 69 adults and 1 child. 81 visits of inspection were made during the year and 5 notices served. Repairs were in progress at the close of the year.

**COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**—130 inspections were made to the four registered houses; 4 notices served and 5 notices abated, including one outstanding at the end of 1941. There are 179 beds in these premises, many of which are not now used.

**CANAL BOATS.**—No registered boats were reported at the Wharf.

**TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.**—Three visits were made to caravans and all were found to be bona-fide showmen.

**RATS AND MICE (D.) ACT.**—67 complaints were received from the Cleansing Department of rat trouble due to drainage or other defects in buildings. Inspectors made 111 visits, and a considerable amount of drainage reconstruction and rat proofing of buildings was carried out as a result.

**NUISANCES.**—To secure the abatement of nuisances, 709 informal notices were served, and 566 of these were abated; 81 Statutory notices were served, and 77 of these were complied with. 1,340 defects were remedied as a result of informal notices, and 122 following the service of statutory notices. During the year 513 complaints were received at the Offices of the Department; of these, 135 were referred to other Corporation Departments for attention. No observations were made for Smoke Nuisances during the year.

**STABLE PREMISES.**—102 visits were made by Inspectors to the 36 stables which are listed, 7 notices were served under the provisions of the Bye-laws, and 9 notices were complied with. This number includes 2 which were outstanding at the end of 1941.

**CINEMAS, Etc.**—There were 55 inspections of cinemas—no defects were reported during the year.

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**—157 visits of inspection were made of these premises; and complaints regarding these are referred to other Corporation Departments for attention.

**RAG FLOCK.**—12 visits were made to premises using Rag Flock and 8 samples taken. All these were certified by the Public Analyst to comply with the Rag Flock Regulations.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**—There were 20 registered Offensive Trade premises in the Borough at the end of the year (9 workshops and 11 factories); 115 inspections were made.

There were 355 visits in respect of 162 cases of Infectious Disease for the purpose of investigation and disinfection, including two schools.

**SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS** was regularly inspected and repairs were effected to accommodation at four schools.

**FERTILISER FEEDING STUFFS ACTS.**—During the year 3 samples of Fertilisers and 3 samples of Feeding Stuffs were submitted for analysis and reported to be satisfactory.

**SHOPS ACTS.**—There were 308 inspections of shops under the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912-1937; 6 contraventions were reported, and these were later abated.

**FOOD CONTROL.**—1,354 visits were made to shops and other premises under the provisions of the Food Control Orders.



# SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

## Number and Nature of Inspections.

During the year 1942 the following inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed:—

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ns.	Re-ins- pectons.	Total Visits.
Houses under Public Health Acts ... ..	603	2,012	2,615
Vermine ... ..	284	408	692
Water Supply ... ..	72	89	161
Tents, Vans, Sheds ... ..	3	—	3
Houses let in Lodgings ... ..	83	1	84
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	129	1	130
Schools ... ..	54	18	72
Entertainment Houses ... ..	32	23	55
Ashes Accommodation ... ..	125	342	467
Accumulations ... ..	26	12	38
Animals or Birds ... ..	7	—	7
Stable Premises... ..	96	6	102
Yards, Courts, etc. ... ..	52	50	102
Piggeries ... ..	183	6	189
Rats and Mice ... ..	67	44	111
Drainage—Inspected ... ..	514	439	953
Tested ... ..	85	3	88
A.R.P. Shelters ... ..	131	36	167
Closets—Water ... ..	1,046	602	1,648
Pails or Privies ... ..	287	57	344
Cesspools ... ..	2	—	2
Urinals ... ..	127	30	157
Sewers and Street Gullies ... ..	68	3	71
Food Control Prices ... ..	1,153	—	1,153
Cowsheds ... ..	756	—	756
Milkshops and Dairies ... ..	472	—	472
Ice-Cream Premises ... ..	14	—	14
Markets ... ..	135	—	135
Meat Shops ... ..	214	4	218
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection ... ..	602	—	602
Food Preparing Premises ... ..	304	20	324
General Food Premises ... ..	753	3	756
Shops Acts ... ..	255	53	308
Merchandise Marks Acts ... ..	631	—	631
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts ... ..	6	—	6
Offensive Trades ... ..	145	—	145
Billets ... ..	97	—	97
A.R.P. ... ..	575	—	575
Factories ... ..	234	45	279
Workshops ... ..	148	13	161
Bakehouses—Factory ... ..	140	6	146
Non-Factory ... ..	150	—	150
Outworkers ... ..	5	—	5
Rag Flock Premises ... ..	5	—	5
Diseases of Animals Acts ... ..	71	2	73
Infectious Diseases ... ..	245	24	269
Disinfection ... ..	188	2	190
Food Rationing Orders ... ..	201	—	201
Clearance of Lofts ... ..	67	—	67
Housing—Section 9 ... ..	2	89	91
Section 11 ... ..	4	—	4
Clearance Areas ... ..	—	4	4
Other Visits ... ..	140	—	140
Disinfestation ... ..	33	—	33
Overcrowding ... ..	53	8	61
Rent Restrictions Act ... ..	31	—	31
Suspected Food Poisoning ... ..	12	—	12
Rivers Pollution Acts ... ..	6	4	10

# Sanitary Inspection of District—Continued.

Nature of Inspection.	Primary. Insp'ns.	Re-ins- pections.	Total Visits.
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	684	—	684
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc. ... ..	832	—	832
Samples—Food and Drugs—Formal... ..	182	—	182
Informal ... ..	101	—	101
Rag Flock ... ..	12	—	12
Water ... ..	49	—	49
Pathological ... ..	8	—	8
Other ... ..	2	—	2
Food Enforcement Samples ... ..	1	—	1
Clean Milk—Sediment Tests... ..	2	—	2
Bacteriological ... ..	102	—	102
Totals ... ..	13,898	4,489	18,387

## HOUSING.

No inspections of dwelling-houses for slum clearance were made during the year. The following table is the record of work carried out in respect of the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses:—

### Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	609
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	2,744
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	6
	(b) Number of inspections and re-inspections made for that purpose ... ..	96
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	6
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	603
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	209
	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	10
	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied by owners after service of formal notice ... ..	10
	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11 ... ..	4
	Number of houses overcrowded at the end of the year ...	10
	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	10
	The equivalent number of adults living therein ... ..	59½
	Number of Certificates of "Permitted Number" issued during the year .. ..	20

Defects Found in Factories.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Rem'd'd to H.M. Insp'ct'r	Referred to H.M. Insp'ct'r	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1) ... ..	21	21	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.) ...	3	3	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) :—				
Insufficient ... ..	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	19	19	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	2	2	—	—
Other Offences ... ..	3	3	—	—
(not including offences relating to home work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1957).				
Total ... ..	49	49	—	—

Outworkers.

During the year one list of outworkers was received, from an outside Local Authority.

Inspection of Factories.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	374	18	—
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	150	1	—
† Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
Total ... ..	524	19	—
† Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There were 756 visits made to 103 Registered Cowsheds and 472 visits to dairies and milkshops. Structural improvements were made to dairy premises at one farm during the year.

Seventy-seven samples of undesignated milk were obtained for cleanliness tests, 24 of these failed to pass the tests prescribed for "Accredited Milk." Thirty-four samples of milk were obtained from bulk supplies produced at various farms and submitted for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, in two cases positive reports were received. One sample of "Pasteurised" milk was examined and found free from tubercle.

There were thirteen licensed producers of Accredited Milk at the end of the year; five of these were also licensed to bottle milk at the farm. In addition one dairy is licensed to pasteurise milk, one supplementary licence was granted to sell Pasteurised milk and one for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk.

Forty-nine samples of Accredited milk and four samples of Pasteurised milk were taken for submission to the relevant tests, 30 Accredited samples and 3 Pasteurised samples were reported satisfactory. Four samples of Pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase tests and were reported satisfactory.

The Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries reported 199 visits of inspection to dairy herds at 56 dairy farms in the Borough during the year, resulting in the removal and slaughter of one bull and five dairy cows suffering from tuberculosis. Two of the cows were inspected as a result of samples of milk taken during retail deliveries in the streets of the town, which were reported to be "Positive" by the pathologist and were subsequently notified to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Number of Dairy cows at farms in the Borough ... .. 1,212

Total number of cattle at farms in the Borough ... .. 1,434

At the end of the year there were 650 food shops recorded in the Registers. 324 visits were made to food preparing premises and shops, 756 to general food shops, 218 to meat shops and 296 to bakehouses; 19 notices regarding 43 defects were served and 13 notices, including 39 defects, were abated during the year at these premises. There were 14 visits of inspections made at Ice Cream premises during the year, and 135 visits to the open market. The provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts in relation to food were generally complied with, no contraventions being reported.

## MEAT INSPECTION AT THE ABATTOIR.

The Abattoir continues to be used as a Ministry of Food Slaughter-house for the Control Area centred on Bury. The total population served is 181,000; the number of meat shops supplied in the area 280.

During the year, 1,907 carcasses required a detailed examination, and of these 678 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as follows:—Bulls 51.72 per cent., steers 5.97 per cent., heifers 7.09 per cent., cows 10.06 per cent., pigs 11.43 per cent.

The whole carcasses of 5 beasts, 1 calf and 23 sheep were condemned for causes other than tuberculosis. The total amount of meat found on inspection to be unfit for human food was 0.95 per cent. of the total amount slaughtered. In addition to fresh meat inspected the following list of imported and meat slaughtered at the port of entry was inspected: 23,417 quarters of beef, 97,769 carcasses of mutton and lamb, 1,489 carcasses of pork, and 12,552 boxes of offals, etc.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Three cows were sent into the Abattoir under the Tuberculous Order, 1938, by the Veterinary Inspector, and were found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis and condemned. One suspected case of Anthrax arising at the Cattle siding and investigated by the State Veterinary Inspector was not confirmed.

Two cases of suspected Swine Fever were notified, but after investigation by the State Veterinary Inspector were not confirmed.

One notice concerning the dipping of sheep at a farm in the Borough was received and the actual dipping was supervised by a District Sanitary Inspector.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	3,757	1,021	1,180	35,722	104
Number inspected.....	3,757	1,021	1,180	35,722	104
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	1	4	1	23	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	470	218	7	529	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis...	12.51%	21.35%	0.63%	1.47%	4.81%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	4	19	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	254	409	1	—	15
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis...	6.76%	40.06%	0.09%	—	14.43%

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT  
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Of which were Tuberculous	Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined															Other Diseases	
			Heads	Thorax				Abdomen							Entire Carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tubercu- losis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases	
			Lungs	Heart and Peri- cardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries	Udders		Bulls Oxen Cows Heifer	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Beasts ..	Bulls 29 Oxen 2177 Cows 1021 Heifers 1551 <u>4778</u>	15 129 409 110 <u>663</u>	199	517	49	90	141	66	72	48	127	12	66	99	38	— 3 19 1 <u>23</u>	33,827	11,310	45,137
Sheep ..	35,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,768	2,768
Pigs .....	104	15	11	7	—	2	3	2	1	4	4	—	—	3	—	—	348	6	354
Calves ..	1180	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	286	287
	41,784	679	210	524	49	92	145	68	73	52	131	12	66	102	38	23	34,176	14,370	48,546



# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

Particulars of the quality of milk sampled during the year are given below, together with details of foods and drugs sampled.

TABLE I. SAMPLES TAKEN.

ARTICLE.	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	F'rml	In'fl	Total	F'rml	In'fl	Total	F'rml	In'fl	Total
Anti-Gas Ointment, No. 2	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Beef Paste	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Butter	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Brandy	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cafe au lait	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cake Margarine	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cakeoma	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cascara	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Castor Oil	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cheese	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
Cocoa	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Coffee	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cooking Fat Compound	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...
Custard Powder	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cream	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dried Egg	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Dripping	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Egg Substitute	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
Empress Cocktails	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Fish Paste	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Gregory Powder	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Glauber Salts	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Gin	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Ginger	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ground Nut Oil	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ground Ginger	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ground Nutmeg	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Glycerine Substitute	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Halibut Liver Oil	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Homogenised Carrots	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Lemon Flavouring	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Land	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
Licorice Powder	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Margarine	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Malt Vinegar	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Milk	111	2	113	108	2	110	3	...	3
Mild Beer	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Mustard	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Olive Oil	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Onion Substitute	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pastry Margarine	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pork Sausage	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Port	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Pea Flour	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Prepared Meal	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pancake Mixture	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rice	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rum	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Selblitz Powder	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Soup	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...
Salted Oil	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sugar Substitute	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

ARTICLE.	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	F'rml	In'l	Total	F'rml	In'l	Total	F'rml	In'l	Total
Self Raising Flour	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
Saccharin Tablets	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Special Margarine	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Slab Cake	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Sherry	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Stout	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Synthetic Cream	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
Tea	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Tincture of Iodine	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Wheatmeal Loaf	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Water Biscuits	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Whisky	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....
Fish Paste	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Totals ... ..	127	83	210	119	83	202	7	2	9

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, Etc., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925, 1926, 1927.

All articles of food to which preservatives might be added were examined for the presence of preservatives. In no case was preservative found in any article to which the addition of preservatives are prohibited, nor in excess of the permitted amounts in any food to which it is permissible under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925/7, to add certain preservatives.

## FOOD SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS.

The average percentage composition of the Milk examined in 1942 was as follows:—

PERIOD.	No. of Samples.	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter ... ..	29	3.52	8.75
2nd Quarter ... ..	27	3.44	8.70
3rd Quarter ... ..	28	3.57	8.81
4th Quarter ... ..	29	3.73	8.80
1st January to 31st December, 1942...	113	3.57	8.77

TABLE II.—Administrative Action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine or otherwise irregular.

No. of Sample		Article.	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken.
Inf. ml	Formal			
269		Sugar Substitute.	Sample of Starch and Saccharin. Saccharin 5.5%. Label on Sample misleading in that it stated the sample was "The Perfect Sugar Substitute." A mixture of starch and saccharin cannot be said to be a perfect substitute for sugar.	Article withdrawn from sale when visit for formal sample was made.
	295	Hot Milk.	Added Water 2%.	Sample taken in course of delivery. No. 4. Genuine. Vendor prosecuted in Police Court. Summons dismissed on payment of costs.
	5	Empress Cocktail	Sample not genuine. Water ..... 99.80% Phosphoric Acid .. 0.13% Colouring and flavouring ..... 0.07% <hr/> 100.00	Vendor prosecuted in the Police Court and convicted. See Table III.
	6	Empress Cocktail		
	23	Cream		
	29	Milk.	Deficient in fat 1%.	Resolved—That the Town Clerk send a letter of warning.
	52	Milk.	Deficient in fat 4%.	Resolved—That the Town Clerk send a letter of warning.
121		Malt Vinegar	Deficient of 4% of its Acetic Acid.	Vendor prosecuted in Police Court and convicted. See Table III.
	123	Malt Vinegar		



The following Table shows the legal proceedings taken and the result of such during the year:—

TABLE No. III.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fines.	Costs.
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling hot milk adulterated by the addition of 2% of added water.	Dismissed on payment of costs.		3 0
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling Empress Cocktail under a misleading label	Conviction	£20 0 0	2 2 0
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	Selling vinegar deficient in 4% of its acetic acid	Conviction	£1 0 0	—
The Cream (Production and Sales) Order, 1940	Producing and selling cream contrary to the Order of 1940.	Conviction	£10 0 0	—
	Total		£31 0 0	£2 5 0

I wish in conclusion of my Report to thank you for your support and confidence shown to me during the year. My thanks are also due to the Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff for the good work done during this period.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SECTION 4.

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

**Smallpox.**—No case of Smallpox occurred in the borough during the year.

The following table gives particulars regarding vaccination during recent years:—

	1936	1937	Year ending December 31st.		1940	1941	1942
			1938	1939			
Number of Births ...	940	1,087	1,080	1,105	1,173	1,214	1,161
Vaccinated ... ..	21.3	14.17	8.05%	12.85%	14.66%	15.82%	26.44%
Con. Objection Certs.	67.9	70.0	76.11%	67.96%	42.11%	52.64%	58.49%
Unaccounted for ...	6.2	5.9	5.83%	9.41%	2.47%	5.52%	2.33%

**Scarlet Fever.**—There were 77 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1942. None of these cases died. Of the notified cases 54 were removed to hospital for treatment.

In the majority of cases the infection was of a mild type.

**Diphtheria.**—There were 53 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1942, and all except two were removed to hospital for treatment. There was one death from this disease during the year.

#### OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Pneumonia.**—There were 75 cases of pneumonia notified in 1942, and there were 35 deaths from this cause during the year.

**Whooping Cough.**—There were only 10 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 606 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—There were two cases of this disease notified during 1942.

#### Hospital Accommodation.

The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, is sufficient and is utilised to the best advantage.

#### Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria....	11	136	—	147
Blood for Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	7	100	—	107
Miscellaneous Examinations	—	5	—	5

Table A.—Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Deaths during the Year 1942.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.														Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Total Cases remov'd to Hospital	Deaths of Notified Cases.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages													Moore.	East.	Church.	Redcliffe.	Ellon.			Unswell.	
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65										
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .....	53	3	..	1	2	9	18	7	3	9	1	..	..	..	15	13	9	6	10	..	51	1	..
Erysipelas .....	20	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	11	4	..	3	6	3	3	4	1	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	77	..	1	1	7	16	40	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	27	20	5	7	11	7	54	..	..
Para-Typhoid Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-myelitis .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	2	1	..
Pneumonia .....	75	2	1	5	2	3	10	2	4	4	6	25	11	..	13	18	13	10	21	..	..	35	..
Measles .....	672	30	44	84	88	115	299	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	97	155	143	150	84	43	5	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	10	1	3	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Totals .....	922	40	49	93	100	145	372	24	13	26	9	36	15	..	155	218	176	182	139	52	116	37	..



## SECTION 5.

### Incidence.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 35 new cases was notified to the Health Department during 1942. Of this number 17 were males and 18 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last twenty-five years:—

**TUBERCULOSIS 1918-1942.**

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1918	98	1.27	25	0.31
1919	69	0.89	17	0.37
1920	68	0.83	28	0.25
1921	52	0.89	40	0.22
1922	43	0.61	36	0.28
Average for 5 years...	—66	—0.90	—29	—0.28
1923	53	0.94	18	0.09
1924	72	0.79	26	0.14
1925	72	0.97	32	0.19
1926	63	0.59	41	0.23
1927	70	0.72	47	0.21
Average for 5 years...	—66	—0.80	—33	—0.17
1928	62	0.72	23	0.14
1929	47	0.65	32	0.16
1930	52	0.60	26	0.23
1931	42	0.76	20	0.13
1932	45	0.45	16	0.18
Average for 5 years...	—49	—0.64	—23	—0.17
1933	40	0.51	21	0.15
1934	52	0.63	29	0.20
1935	34	0.48	25	0.16
1936	48	0.48	22	0.14
1937	41	0.50	30	0.15
Average for 5 years...	—43	—0.52	—25	—0.16
1938	41	0.39	20	0.12
1939	31	0.36	19	0.08
1940	31	0.31	13	0.11
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
Average for 5 years...	—32	—0.38	—16	—0.10

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

## Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

The diagnosis of tuberculosis is effected at the Tuberculosis Dispensary situated at the joint Clinics, The Wyld. The times of the sessions are Tuesday and Thursday morning at 10-0 o'clock weekly, and Wednesday evenings at 6-30 o'clock when necessary for the convenience of patients who are working during the day. Cases are obtained from reference by the patients' own private practitioner and from other sources. The Dispensary acts as a consultative centre and a sorting house at which patients can be advised to obtain the best possible treatment. The only treatment given at the Dispensary is that administered by artificial light therapy. The important part of the work at the Clinic is the examination of contacts of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and this work was carried out as usual during the year. One hundred and eighty-three X-ray examinations of tuberculous persons and of contacts were made. This branch of the work is most important, since X-rays often reveal the affection in early stages when most good can be done.

## Home Visits.

During 1942, 1,848 visits were paid to the homes of patients by the Tuberculosis Officer and by the Health Visitors.

## Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Institution treatment is given to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board's Institution (the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Bury) and at the Jericho Hospital. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sent to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe, and Shelf Sanatorium, Halifax.

Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated mainly at the Bury Infirmary, the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.

The number of patients treated at the various institutions, together with the patient days during 1942, are as follows:—

Institutions.	No. of patients (undischarged at end of 1941 and admitted during 1942).		No. of patient days.
Aitken Sanatorium ... ..	40	.....	4,321
Bury Infirmary ... ..	12	.....	267
Agnes Hunt and Robert Jones Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry ... ..	13	.....	1,406
Jericho Hospital ... ..	6	.....	198
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe ... ..	6	.....	689
Liverpool Sanatorium, near Frodsham... ..	3	.....	367
Halifax Sanatorium, Halifax ... ..	2	.....	465
Wrightington Hospital, near Wigan ... ..	2	.....	487
Manchester & Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases:			
Out-patients ... ..	10		
Out-patient attendances... ..	55		

### **After Care.**

This is a very important branch of the work. In 1942, eight patients received extra nourishments. Grants were made, comprising a total of 205 gallons of milk and in certain cases eggs were granted where supplies allowed.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by our nurses and the tuberculosis officer by visitation at their homes. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment.

We have to thank the Bury Charity Organisation Society, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1942.

### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No case of Tuberculosis among employers in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.



## SECTION 6.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

#### Treatment.

During 1942 patients suffering from Venereal Diseases were treated as before at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 7-0 to 8-30 p.m.	Tuesday, 5-30 to 7-0 p.m.
Friday, 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.	Thursday, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.
Saturday, 10-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.	Friday, 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.
Intermediate clinics for males and females are held every week-day.	

#### Incidence.

The number of new cases during 1942 was 210, composed of 31 cases of syphilis, 66 of gonorrhœa, 1 of soft chancre, and 112 cases diagnosed as non-Venereal Disease. The out-patient attendances for 1942 were 4,191, and were less than those of the previous year largely owing to the increased use of the new treatment by sulphonamide drugs.

Bury residents accounted for 51.73 per cent. of the attendances made at the Clinic; Lancashire County cases accounted for 45.72 per cent., and other County Borough cases for 2.55 per cent.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1938-42:—

Year	New Cases.	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic.	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic.
1938	352	9029	5903	1051
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989
1942	210	3166	1025	859

During the year pathological specimens were sent from the Clinic to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for examination as follows:—

For the Wasserman Test ... ..	477
For the Kahn Test ... ..	9
For Gonococcus ... ..	225

## SECTION 7.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**Health Visiting.**—During the year the Health Visitors made 12,943 visits to children between the ages under one year and up to five years of age.

**Infant Welfare Centres.**—These were held at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings), and at 166, Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons). The Clinics show an increase in attendances as compared with the previous year.

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances:—

	The Wylde.	Tottington Road.	Total.
Number of sessions held ... ..	149	101	250
Total Attendances made:—			
Infants under 1 year... ..	6236	2497	8733
Children 1 to 5 years... ..	4327	1658	5985
Number of Doctors' Consultations.	4643	1989	6632
Average attendance per session ...	71	41	—

**Orthopædic Clinic.**—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Lancashire County Council's Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, and at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.

During 1942, 8 new cases had 13 consultations with the surgeon at the Whitefield Clinic, whilst 10 consultations were also given by the surgeon to old cases.

**Ante-Natal Clinics.**—Two ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances during 1942 were as follows:—

	The Wylde Clinic.			Tottington Road Clinic.		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
No. of new cases ... ..	176	2	178	89	1	90
No. of attendances ... ..	573	15	588	344	9	353

Dr. W. M. Martin, Obstetric Consultant at Bury Infirmary, has continued as Gynæcological Consultant to the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics, and visits each clinic monthly to deal with special cases. At other times cases are referred to him at Bury Infirmary or Jericho Hospital.

In addition expectant mothers attend the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Bury Infirmary and Jericho Hospital. During 1942 the number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 432 and 1,392 attendances were made. Also 189 post-natal attendances were made at these clinics.

Milk and Meals Assistance Scheme.—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh and dried) to mothers and children and free meals to expectant mothers in necessitous cases where the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within a prescribed scale. Owing to the National Milk Scheme, the number of mothers and children who obtained free milk under the Corporation Milk Assistance Scheme was very few, and no grants of cows' milk were made during the year.

1. MILK: No. of applications for grants received ... ..	4
"              "              "              refused ... ..	1
"              "              granted supply of dried milk	3

2. EXTRA NOURISHMENTS: Malt and oil, cod-liver oil, etc., to the value of £28, was supplied free of cost during the year.

**Midwives.**—The number of midwives registered as practising at the beginning of 1942 was 9, and of these four were Municipal Midwives.

In addition to the foregoing, notifications of intention to practice were received from 12 midwives at Jericho Hospital and 3 midwives at Bury Infirmary during the year.

**Municipal Midwives.**—Four Municipal Midwives were employed by the Local Authority in 1942. The number of cases attended by them during the year were:—

As midwives, 288.

As maternity nurses, 41.

Since the municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have been required to assist at the municipal ante and post natal clinics.



It must, of course, be clearly understood that the services of the salaried midwives are not necessarily free, but payment will be expected in accordance with financial ability. However, a scale of income with appropriate charges is in force, and in fact there have been a number of cases where the services were rendered free of charge.

The four midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are :—

Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse M. H. Cunliffe ... ..	4, Maxwell Street, Bury.	Bury 1706.
„ D. M. Molyneux ... ..	do. do.	do.
„ M. Boyd... ..	68, Heywood Street, Bury.	Bury 1703.
„ V. Page ... ..	7, Fenton Street, Bury.	Bury 1711.

And the charges are:

- £2 5s. 0d. as a midwife.
- £2 5s. 0d. as a maternity nurse.
- 10s. for attention at other cases.

**Maternal Mortality.**—There were three maternal deaths in 1942, giving a maternal mortality rate of 3.3 per 1,000 total births. In 1941 there were no maternal deaths, whilst the maternal mortality rate for 1940 was 1.32 and for 1939 1.39.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—Seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, and there was one death. Two cases were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Four cases of Ophthalmic Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 live births being 4.7, as compared with 10.6 per 1,000 births in 1941. The following table gives further particulars :—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
		At Home.	At Hospital				
4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—

**Instruction in Mothercraft.**—During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the Wylde Clinic, where instruction is given by the Senior School Nurse of the Education Department. The

arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior elementary schools.

#### **Child Life Protection—Public Health Act, 1936.**

(Section 206 to 220).

The duties and powers under the above, which make provision for the supervision of children who are nursed for gain apart from their parents, are administered by this department.

There were 17 foster parents on the Register at the end of 1942. The children nursed by these foster parents were visited by the four Health Visitors who are the appointed visitors under the Act. The number of visits made during the year was 53.

**Boarding-out of Children.**—The Council's administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, made Maternity and Child Welfare a declared service; therefore duties under the Order were imposed upon this department.

There were six children on the Register at the end of 1942, and during the year 63 visits have been paid in connection with these boarded-out children.